1: Jenness--84 (1913-16) 1922 Copper Eskimo
116, 582, 835

"Whether first cousins are allowed to marry or not is uncertain. The Rev. H. Girling thought that they were; on the other hand I know of a case where a girl would sleep indifferently with her brother or with her cousin, the latter a young man of about 17 years, though there was no question of marriage between them. Rink says that in Greenland the Eskimos disapproved of marriage between cousins. (5)"

"5. Meddelelser om Grønland, Vol. XI, p. 23."

1: Jenness--84 (1913-16) 1922 Copper Eskimo
116, 582, 597, 835

"Adopted children are classed as real children; an adopted child, for example, may not marry the real child. The same rule naturally applies to half-brothers and half-sisters. The girl above mentioned eventually married her step-cousin, so there is a limit to the restriction in this case. An interesting point in regard to this marriage is that the step-cousin was also the adopted son of the girl's step-father."

1: Jenness--158 (1913-16) 1922 Copper Eskimo
116, 582

There are no early contracts among the Copper Eskimos. A woman may sometimes say that she will marry her daughter to a certain man, but a few weeks later she may change her mind, or the girl herself when the time comes may refuse to accept her mother's choice and select her own husband. Boys cannot marry until they are able to perform the duties that devolve on the head of a household; that is to say until they can build a snow-hut without assistance and possess the strength and skill that are requisite for hunting seals and caribou; they seldom begin to look for wives therefore until they are at least seventeen or eighteen years of age. Girls, on the other hand, have simpler duties and often marry before they reach puberty, though they bear no children until three or four years later. (1) Higilak, for example, was a wife before she was really of age, and Hakungak, the last of Uloksak's three wives, could not have been more than thirteen years old when she married her first husband Kikpak. During the summer of 1915 Higilak would frequently urge Kanneyuk to marry the following winter, though the child had not yet reached puberty."

"1. D. B. MacMillan (Four Years in the White North, p. 274) says that in Smith sound girls usually marry at the age of twelve, but are unable to bear children before they are eighteen."

13: Jenness--89
116, 582

(1914-1916) 1917

Copper Eskimo

"Girls occasionally marry before they attain the age of puberty, but rarely have children before the age of sixteen or seventeen years."

27:Chown & Lewis 0-5 (1958)1959
ND8 Copper Eskimo ND8

[P.13, B]

The Blood Group Genes of the Copper Eskimo[1]

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or child may have been spared and incorporated into the population.

As to the other admixtures there was only a rare contact between Eskimo and people other than Indian from 1771 until about 40 years ago. These were not whaling waters. A few explorers and trades entered the area, some of whom married Eskimo women. These events are so recent that children of these marriages are still living, a number of whom we tested. Today there are two small white settlements, that at Cambridge Bay and that at Coppermine, and several still smaller implants.

In the present study 330 out of the total of approximately 1000 were tested. With the help of Corporal and Mrs. D. McDougal of the R.C.M.P., Father LaPointe, O. M. and the Reverend Canon Sperry a detailed genealogy was drawn up. There were no first-cousin marriages.[3] The genealogy could not be carried far enough back to prove or disprove second-cousin marriages. Of the 330, only 10 could be proved to have white ancestors; these 10 were eliminated in gene frequency analysis. Such analysis was carried out for the remaining total 320 and for 46 among them who were apparently unrelated. While there is no significant difference between the two estimates, we think analysis based on the 320 is probably more accurate since phenotypes of low frequency were then represented. The estimates in the tables are so based. There is a high death rate in young adults, so it was unusual to obtain blood from children and both parents. Few genotypes could therefore be defined but in what family data we did obtain, there was no disagreement between expected phenotypes and those found.

[1] Assisted by a grant from the National Museum of Canada. Dr. Jacques Rousseau, Director.
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[3] See addendum.

[P.17, B]

114 may well be in the present Eskimo population a Dorset residuum which is genet-
143 ically recognizable. It is hardly to be ex-
144 pected that such recognition will depend upon the presence of a strange gene in one
174 population that is absent from the other, but rather upon differences of frequencies of genes already known or to be discovered, differences such as are indicated in the above data. One can as yet draw no firm conclusions, but certainly the indications are enough to make further genetic studies, even more complete than the present one, worth-while.

SUMMARY

143 Blood group gene frequencies were determined based on samples from 320 Copper Eskimo as follows: *O*, 0.6770; A_1 0.2914; *B*, 0.0316; *M*, 0.8422; *N*, 0.1578; *S*, 0.1827; *s*, 0.8173; *MS*, 0.1719; *Ms*, 0.6703, *NS*, 0.0000, *Ns*, 0.1578; P_1, 0.1842, P_2, 0.8158; *CDe*(±*Cde*), 0.4985; *cDE*(±*cdE*), 0.4906; *cDe*(±cde), 0.0109; Fy^a, 0.7500; Fy^b, 0.2500. The following phenotypes were found to have a frequency of 1.00; Lu (a − b +), K − k + Kp(a − b +), Le(a−) and Sec. The following antigens were not present in the population tested: He, M^g, Mi^a, Vw, C^w, V, Di^a, Be^a, By^a, and Wr^a. Differences between this population and other Eskimo populations studied were noted in the ABO, MNSs and Duffy systems.

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ADDENDUM

124 Since this article was written we have
582 obtained additional genealogical information from Mr. Wm. Joss, Manager of the

27:Chown & Lewis D-6 (1958)1959
ND8 Copper Eskimo ND8

[P. 18, A]

124 582 Hudson's Bay Company post at Reid Island, who obtained much of it from Ageak, an Eskimo of some 70 or more years. Four out of 60 matings in the most recent major mating generation were between first cousins. We are deeply indebted to Mr. Joss and to Ageak for the great care with which they went into this question for us.

LITERATURE CITED

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